

A New Indo-Pacific Terebrid

BY

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(1 Text figure)

IN 1969 AN UNUSUAL terebrid was dredged from 300 m in Hawaii by E. R. Cross. Though subsequent research showed it to be a new species, there was a hesitancy in describing it on the basis of a single specimen, particularly as the protoconch was missing. Since that time other specimens of the same species have been sent to me for identification from several areas of the tropical Indo-Pacific.

Because E. R. Cross was the instructor of my first course in underwater safety and is a longtime friend, because of his years as editor of the Hawaiian Shell News, and because he discovered the first specimen of this new species, I now take pleasure in naming it in his honor.

band about 5th whorl; sculpture of later whorls cancellate, with spiral and axial cords of about equal strength, forming small nodes at intersections, axial cords beginning at nodes of anterior band; double band occupying about half of whorl; cancellate sculpture continuing on body whorl to row of slightly enlarged nodes at periphery; spiral cords continuing anterior to periphery, axial sculpture becoming obsolete; aperture quadrate; columella recurved, with moderate parietal callus and scarcely visible plication; siphonal fasciole striate, with moderate keel.

Dimensions: Holotype 42.0 × 7.2 mm. Paratypes from 21.4 × 5.4 mm to 82.9 × 13.1 mm

TEREBRIDAE Mörch, 1885

Terebra Bruguière, 1789

Terebra Bruguière, Encycl. Méth. Hist. Nat. Vers 1: xv.
Type species by SD (LAMARCK, 1799) *Buccinum subulatum* Linnaeus, 1767. Recent; Indo-Pacific

Terebra elliscrossi Bratcher, spec. nov.

Diagnosis: A medium to large sized white *Terebra* with small fulvous dots, cancellate sculpture, and a double subsutural band.

Description of Holotype: Shell size medium, color white with small round fulvous dots, usually in pairs, scattered at random; outline of whorls slightly concave with double convex subsutural band, anterior one being smaller; protoconch missing, but protoconch of paratype having 3½ slightly convex embryonic whorls; sculpture of early whorls of teleoconch consisting of narrow subsutural band with small nodes, followed by slightly curved axial ribs; spiral sculpture developing about 3rd whorl; posterior end of ribs swelling into nodes, forming second subsutural

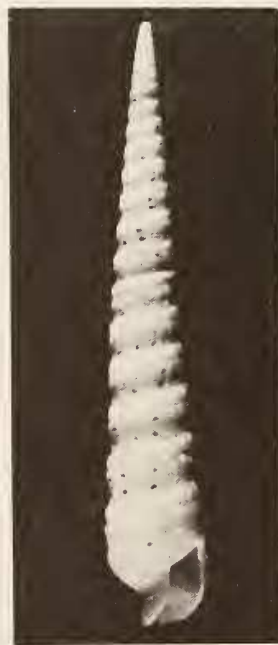


Figure 1

Holotype of *Terebra elliscrossi* Bratcher, spec. nov.

Type Locality: Honolulu side of Pearl Harbor entrance, Honolulu, Hawaii, 21°17'N; 157°56'W at 300 m, sand and coral rubble bottom; *leg.* E. R. Cross, 10 May 1960

Type Material: Holotype Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History no. 1257. Paratypes: Australian Museum no. C111658 (1); British Museum (Natural History) (1); Bratcher collection (2); E. R. Cross collection (1); Western Australian Museum (1); R. Schoening collection (1) [all above paratypes from 21 to 37.5 m, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.] B. Parkinson collection (1), New Guinea; R. Schelling collection (1), Okinawa at 45 m; U. S. National Museum no. 71899 (1), 104 km SW of Cap St. André, Madagascar, 150 - 300 m.

Discussion: Some individuals of this species have finer sculpture, and the intersections of axial and spiral sculpture may be less likely to form nodes at the intersections. The larger specimens tend to become less coarsely sculptured in later whorls. Some specimens have many tiny fulvous dots; others have few, scarcely noticeable ones.

Terebra elliscrossi should be compared with several other Indo-Pacific species. *Terebra waikikiensis* Pilsbry, 1920, an endemic Hawaiian species, is also shiny white with pairs of small fulvous dots, but it has a turreted outline and is smaller, to 35 mm. The dots, always in pairs, are placed at regular intervals. *Terebra elliscrossi* has a concave outline with convex subsutural band, is larger, to 82.9 mm, and the dots, paired or individual, are scattered at random. *Terebra insalli* Bratcher & Burch, 1967, bears some resemblance to *T. elliscrossi* but has a smaller, more slender beige shell without the fulvous dots. *Terebra triseriata* Gray, 1834, has a much more slender shell, and that of *T. cumingii* Deshayes, 1834, has more numerous and shorter whorls, neither showing fulvous dots. *Terebra amanda*, also without dots, is longer whorled and has a wider apical angle.

Terebra floridana Dall, 1889, a western Atlantic species, has a shell remarkably similar to that of *T. elliscrossi*, except that it has more numerous and shorter whorls with no dots, and is beige instead of white.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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